

REPORT

NATIVE PAPERS

ON

FOR THE

Week ending the 12th April 1884.

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C. R.

1873

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
1	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong ...	653	
2	"Tripurá Vártáva"	Comillah ...	.....
3	"Prem Pracháriní"	Nawabgunge, Barrack-pore.	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
4	"Alok"	Calcutta ...	.....	28th March & 4th April 1884.
5	"Ananda Bazar Patriká"	Ditto ...	700	7th April 1884.
6	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto ...	102	4th ditto.
7	"Bangabási"	Ditto ...	12,000	5th ditto.
8	"Bártábaha"	Pubna ...	.....
9	"Bhárat Hitaishí"	Burrisal ...	450	
10	"Bhárat Mihir"	Mymensingh ...	625	1st ditto.
11	"Bardwán Sanjivani"	Burdwan ...	296	1st ditto.
12	"Bikrampore Patriká"	Dacca ...	756	
13	"Cháruvartá"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	529	31st March 1884.
14	"Dacca Prakásh"	Dacca ...	425	6th April 1884.
15	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly ...	800	4th ditto.
16	"Grámvartá Prakáshiká"	Comercolly ...	247	5th ditto.
17	"Halisahar Prakáshiká"	Calcutta ...	.....
18	"Hindu Ranjika"	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	200	2nd ditto.
19	"Játiya Suhrid"	Calcutta ...	700	
20	"Medini"	Midnapore ...	500	3rd ditto.
21	"Murshidábád Patriká"	Berhampore ...	437	4th ditto.
22	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi"	Ditto ...	.....	4th ditto.
23	"Navavibhakar"	Calcutta ...	850	7th ditto.
24	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet ...	440	30th March 1884.
25	"Prájá Bandhu"	Chandernagore ...	287	4th April 1884.
26	"Prántavási"	Chittagong ...	600	29th March 1884.
27	"Pratikár"	Berhampore ...	600	24th ditto.
28	"Rajshahye Samvád"	Beauleah ...	.....
29	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh"	Kakiniá, Rungpore ...	220	3rd April 1884.
30	"Sádháraní"	Chinsurah ...	500	30th March & 6th April 1884.
31	"Sahachar"	Calcutta ...	500	2nd April 1884.
32	"Samaya"	Ditto ...	1,500	7th ditto.
33	"Sanjivani"	Ditto ...	4,000	5th ditto.
34	"Sáraswat Patra"	Dacca ...	345	
35	"Shakti"	Calcutta ...	.....
36	"Som Prakásh"	Changripottá, 24-Perghs.	1,000	7th ditto.
37	"Sulabha Samáchar"	Calcutta ...	3,000	5th ditto.
38	"Surabhi"	Ditto ...	700	7th ditto.
39	"Udbodhan"	Ditto ...	.....
<i>Daily.</i>				
40	"Dainik Vártá"	Calcutta ...	450	
41	"Samvad Prabhákar"	Ditto ...	225	2nd to 8th April 1884.
42	"Samvád Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto ...	300	2nd to 9th ditto.
43	"Samachár Chandrika"	Ditto ...	625	1st to 4th & 7th April 1884.
44	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká"	Ditto ...	520	2nd to 9th ditto.
45	"Prabháti"	Ditto ...	1,000	2nd to 9th ditto.
ENGLISH AND URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
46	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta ...	365	5th April 1884.
HINDI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
47	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore ...	.....	3rd ditto.
48	"Bhárat Mitra"	Calcutta ...	1,500	3rd ditto.
49	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto ...	500	7th ditto.
50	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto ...	300	5th ditto.
51	"Hindi Samáchar"	Bhagulpore ...	700	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
52	"Jám-Jahán-numá"	Calcutta ...	250	4th ditto.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
53	"Gauhur"	Calcutta ...	100	
54	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar"	Behar ...	250	
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
55	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta ...	340	
ASSAMESE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
56	"Assam Vilásini"	Sibsagar ...	.....
57	"Assam News"	Ditto ...	450	
URIYA.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
58	"Utkal Dípiká"	Cuttack ...	250	22nd March 1884.
59	"Utkal Darpan"	Balasore ...	200	20th ditto.
60	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Ditto ...	116	23rd ditto.
61	"Purusottam Patriká"	Poores ...	380	24th ditto.
<i>Monthly.</i>				
62	"Sebaka"	Cuttack ...	200	
63	"Taraka"	Midnapore ...	.....
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
64	"Champan Hitakari"	Bettis ...	.....

POLITICAL.

The *Sádháráni*, of the 30th March, says that the European Powers are ready to trample upon weak, but are afraid of encountering powerful foes. France, whilst tamely bearing her humiliation by Germany, is showing her valour in Tunis and Tonquin. England, unable to stop the advance of Russia in Central Russia, is merely growling and frowning. But she is showing her power in Africa and Afghanistan. Napoleon is respected because he made the whole of Europe tremble. Wellington and Nelson are remembered because they fought that mighty conqueror. The French Generals who triumphed in Tunis and Tonquin, and the English Generals who triumphed in Egypt and Afghanistan, are not deserving of glory. The English displayed valour in the Crimea. The stains cast on the character of England by her action in Egypt have been deepened by the display of her valour in the Soudan. The paper does not object to the cheap victory won by General Graham over Osman Digma. But the brutality manifested by General Graham and Admiral Hewett in their attempt to have Osman Digma assassinated cannot be sufficiently condemned. The spirits of the Afghan heroes who were hanged by the order of General Hill are still proclaiming the infamous conduct of the English. General Roberts' victories will be forgotten in time, but the cruel hanging of the Afghans by General Hill never. General Graham and Admiral Hewett should be punished for their demoniacal intention. If they are pardoned the act will still more lower England in the estimation of the public.

SADHARANI,
March 30th, 1884.

2. The *Cháru Vártá*, of the 31st March, says that a collision between England and Russia in Central Asia is inevitable. England is taking every precaution because she realizes the danger of this conflict. Russia is slowly but steadily advancing towards India. A conflict between Englishmen and Russians will soon take place. The rapid advance of Russia has increased the fear of Russian invasion. Lord Beaconsfield's scientific frontier is an indication of this fear. Annexation of Afghanistan by the English will only shorten the distance to be traversed by Russians in order to invade the Indian Empire. The paper clearly sees that it is impossible to arrest the advance of Russia. Under these circumstances England should try her best to conciliate her Indian subjects. By this step England will considerably strengthen her position. That the Indians are grateful has been sufficiently proved by their conduct during the dark days of the Sepoy Mutiny.

CHARU VARTA,
March 31st, 1884.

3. The *Sahachar*, of the 2nd April, says that it is not to be expected that the Mahdi will be contented with the acquisition of a single province. His ambition is very high. He expects to be the Sultan of Turkey. Now that he has collected two hundred thousand followers he aspires to be reckoned as a prophet, and to do great things in the Mussulman world. It is not to be expected that General Gordon will be able to make such an ambitious fanatic desist from his ambitious schemes. General Gordon's influence in the Soudan has considerably diminished. He has not been able to do what he hoped to do. The English Government has not done well in abruptly ending the Soudan war without arriving at any settlement. If the English army withdraws from the Soudan, anarchy and cruelty will prevail there as before. Everybody is anxious to learn the decision of the English Government with regard to the Soudan. Abolition of slavery and the establishment of peace and order in the Soudan are extremely desirable.

SAHACHAR,
April 2nd, 1884.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
April 3rd, 1884.

4. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 3rd April, remarks that Russians declare that their object in extending their territories in Central Asia is to promote commerce with India. Everyone knows how far this can be believed. Surely they long for the possession of India. The British Government is busy with Egypt, and Russians have taken the opportunity to annex Merv. The English Government has promised to help the Amir of Kabul in case Russians make any attempt upon Herat. But what will follow if the Amir take the side of Russia? The late Amir Shere Ali asked for similar help from England. England has now consented to give what it then denied. With the change of ministry the British policy in Central Asia changes. England should not, however, remain indifferent at present.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
April 4th, 1884.

5. The *Education Gazette*, of the 4th April, remarks:—Merv has been annexed by Russians in violation of their promise. Russia has taken advantage of the time when England is all busy with Egypt. English statesmen consider that now that Merv has been annexed, Russians will not fail to take Herat, whenever opportunity will offer. This may be possible, yet there is no reason for anxiety on the part of England. It will be long before Russia can think itself a match for England. Notwithstanding its desire, Russia will not dare take Herat. Herat is a part of Afghanistan, and the Afghans have again relations with the British Government, so it cannot be unknown to Russia that any attempt upon Herat will bring it in collision with England.

SULABHA SAMACHAR,
April 6th, 1884.

6. The *Sulabha Samāchār*, of the 5th April, remarks that the apprehension of a war with Russia for India will never end. It is rather increasing day by day. The Conservatives tried to make India unapproachable by the conquest of Afghanistan: the present politicians are seeking to be on friendly terms with Russia. It is difficult to say when these apprehensions will end. Merv has been annexed by Russians. One step more will bring them upon Herat. Russians declare they have no intention of war. Commerce with India is their professed object. They intend to construct a railway from India to Europe through Central Asia. This will greatly facilitate communication between India and Europe by land, and greatly injure the sea-borne trade carried on between the two. Commerce with India will surely enrich Russia. If Russians entertain any evil design, and in case any war break out in future, this railway will surely prove of great use to them. In such an emergency it would take England three weeks to bring even a single soldier from England to India, whereas within five or six days Russia would be able to bring a large number of troops from St. Petersburg to India. It is reported that England is also trying to construct a railway from the coast of the Mediterranean to Beluchistan.

SOM PRAKASH,
April 7th, 1884.

7. The *Som Prakāsh*, of the 7th April, says that the distance between Merv and Herat is only 240 miles. Russia has occupied Merv. There is nothing to shew that they will not attempt to occupy Herat. Herat is one of the principal gates of India. India is the most valuable portion of the vast British Empire. There is no nation which does not covet this country. Once the French, the Dutch, the Portuguese, and the Danes fought for it. The British Government should no longer sit idle. Though there is no likelihood that Russia will soon venture to engage in a conflict with the English, that Power should not be trusted. The Amir of Afghanistan is a vassal of the English. He has thorough knowledge of the power of both England and India. It is not probable that he will forsake the English and assist Russians. He will be the greatest obstacle in the way of Russia.

There is no doubt that the Indian Princes will always be faithful to England.

8. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 7th April, regrets to notice that some misunderstanding has lately been occasioned between the Guicowar and Colonel Watson and the Guicowar.

Watson, the Resident at his court, in connection with the manner of the latter's reception. This is not desirable. In such cases Government is compelled to support its officers, with this result that native Chiefs are obliged to obey its orders whilst feeling dissatisfaction at heart.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

9. The *Alok*, of the 28th March, refers to the statement made in the *Englishman* that Dacca and Chittagong will be amalgamated with Assam, of which Dacca

East Bengal.

will be the chief town, and that the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that Bengal is too large to admit of any good management of its affairs. It is hard to believe that the *Englishman* should have made such a statement as this without having some well-founded information. Assam is a Non-Regulation Province. If East Bengal be made to form one province with Assam, this would also become a Non-Regulation Province. East Bengal would not like to be deprived of those advantages which it enjoys as a part of the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal. Amalgamation with Assam is sure to check the progress of East Bengal. The *Englishman* may say that, Dacca being the chief town, there is little fear of East Bengal being subordinated to Assam. But that consideration alone is not sufficient. It should be ascertained whether or not the united province would be subject to the laws which are in force in Assam.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
April 7th, 1884.

ALOK,
March 28th, 1884.

10. The *Pratikár*, of the 28th March, offers its heartfelt thanks to those highminded well-wishers of India who have sympathy with the noble object of Professor Monier Williams in connection with this country. The object of his coming here, as declared by him at Bombay, is to ask the Government of India to found six scholarships of £200 a year each to enable distinguished students of India to go to England and prosecute their studies there by residing in the Indian Institute. It has been ever opposed to the policy of England that the Indians should have any access to high Government posts according to their merits and qualifications. It has always been the desire of England that Englishmen should amass vast wealth in this country, by any means whatsoever, and carry it to England. The high rate at which English officers are paid here is unprecedented in any country. It would be a matter of consolation if these high salaries could procure the services of good and highminded men who have the interest of India at heart. But unfortunately the majority of Government officers, instead of minding the welfare of India, always take a pleasure in humiliating and trampling upon the people. God only knows what time will see the end of this state of things. Day by day the Indians are losing confidence in the words of England. Even the words of Her Majesty, the Empress of India, and those of Parliament are not carried into effect. Fourteen years ago, Sir Stafford Northcourt founded nine scholarships to enable Indian students to go to England and there compete for admission into the Civil Service. But England soon, alarmed at the rapidly increasing number of successful candidates, abolished those scholarships. No attempt was made by any succeeding Government to revive them. Another attempt is now going to be made.

PRATIKAR,
March 28th, 1884.

11. The *Prántabáshí*, of the 29th March, says that the Lieutenant-Governor held *darbars* in Chittagong on the 21st, 22nd, and the 24th of March. All Government officers, zemindars, merchants, and pleaders were invited.

PRANTABASHI,
March 29th, 1884.

The Lieutenant-Governor exchanged courtesies with them, and heard with attention all they had to say. There have been many such *darbars*, but never did any former Lieutenant-Governor carry on conversations in such a familiar style. It was not expected that the Lieutenant-Governor would show so much eagerness to know the real wants of the people, notwithstanding his illness. While a young man, Mr. Thompson won the respect of the people. In his old age that respect has been shaken by his conduct in the agitation over the Ilbert Bill. But the liberalmindedness which he has shown in the matter of the Local Self-Government scheme, and the eagerness which he now shows to remove the grievances of the people will again establish his claims to the respect of the people.

The people of Chittagong prayed to Government for three things. The first prayer was about a railway. The commerce of Chittagong is expanding, and a greater expansion of it can be expected with the opening of a railway. The Lieutenant-Governor has promised to extend railway communication to Chittagong before leaving India. The people also prayed for the abolition of the duty on the juice of date trees, and an alteration in the new settlement in Nayabad. In these matters they have received some hopes from the Lieutenant-Governor.

PRANTABASHI,
March 29th, 1884.

12. The same paper remarks that the attention of Parliament has been drawn towards the India Council. Mr. Slagg has proposed the abolition of that Council. The oppressions committed by the civilians should be prevented by the members of this Council, but they themselves are civilians. There is a feeling of unity among the civilians, from the Lieutenant Governor down to the Assistant Magistrate. The civilians are censured only in name. Surendranath was dismissed, but Messrs. Kirkwood, Sharp and Mcsley continue to hold their posts.

PRANTABASHI.

13. The same paper, referring to the letter published in the *Pioneer* by the Defence Association, says that the triumph of Englishmen causes fear in the minds of the natives. The Government has aggravated their conceit to such an extent by yielding to them that it would be no wonder if they again sought to keep away natives from the public service. They are emboldened by the weakness of the Government. If they carry their intentions into practice, there will be anarchy in India.

SADHARANI,
March 30th, 1884.

14. The *Sádháraní*, of the 30th March, says that it is not easy to count the beggars whom one meets with in the streets of Calcutta. The Editor says that all the sick poor advised by him to go to hospital replied—"Men go there to die: the comfort of the patients is not at all looked to there." The paper does not believe in this statement, but says that it shows the impression of the poor about the Government hospitals. When the poor are reluctant to go to hospitals when dying, it is not to be expected that they will go of their own accord to asylums. They are also unaware of the existence of such places. The Government should now instruct the public to apprehend helpless men and send them to asylums. When they perceive that staying in such places is advantageous, they will go there of their own accord. Government will be able to defray a portion of the expenses that it will incur by having to feed and clothe these men by making them work according to their power. By this a measure Government will discharge one of its duties and alleviate the sufferings of the poor.

SADHARANI.

10. The same paper says that the civilian bureaucracy is the greatest obstacle in the way of India's progress. But it is not easy to break it. Most Englishmen

The Indian Council.

have a friend or relative in the service. The Indian Council is composed of retired civilians, and is the last resort of civilian intrigue. This Council is not only unnecessary, but also injurious. It should be abolished.

16. The *Paridarshak*, of the 30th March, says that everything at last yields to the force of arms. The Khedive having been repeatedly defeated by the rebels, the British Government sent General Gordon to restore order in the Soudan. General Gordon has announced that the British Government will not interfere in the slave trade of the country. This is indeed a humiliation on the part of the British Government.

PARIDARSHAK,
March 30th, 1884.

17. The same paper says that Mr. Muspratt has wronged Sylhet even at the time of leaving it for good. He, being supposed to have a good knowledge of the place, was asked by the Chief Commissioner whether the system of jury trial could be introduced there. But he has answered in the negative.

PARIDARSHAK.

18. The *Cháru Vártá*, of the 31st March, referring to the oppression of Baboo Nuffer Chunder Pal Chowdhry by the Magistrate of Nuddea, says that the conduct of Mr. Taylor and the threatening letter of Mr. Ritchie show of what stuff the Magistrates are made. One often hears of magisterial vagaries of this kind in the mofussil. The Magistrates should be checked. Will not Mr. Thompson keep a sharp eye upon his favourite civilians?

CHARU VARTA,
March 31st, 1884.

19. The same paper says that the Indian Council, which is composed of retired civilians, really rules India. It is the arbiter of the destinies of two hundred and fifty millions of people. The Council represents the views of the Indian civilians, and is bound with them in the tie of sympathy. The members of Parliament have no knowledge of the secret deliberations of that Council. India will not be satisfactorily governed until a committee composed of disinterested men of good character is formed for the administration of India.

CHARU VARTA.

20. A correspondent of the same paper says that the Sherepore Municipality should gradually convert its *cutcha* roads and bridges into brick-built ones. The arrangement of having roads made by paid labour is not advantageous. The Rajbullubpore road, which has been repaired in this way, has been so badly repaired that it is often laid under water and rendered slippery. The correspondent entreats the municipality to purchase a fire-engine.

CHARU VARTA.

21. The *Bhárat Mihir*, of the 1st April, says that the Munsifs have to work in their courts from 11 o'clock in the morning to 7 or 8 o'clock in the evening. They have to decide, on an average, twenty-five cases every day. It is strange that in spite of these facts many of them have been vested with the power of Judges of Small Cause Courts. The writer objects to their having this power on two grounds. *Firstly*, because they have so much to do that they cannot possibly devote sufficient time to the cases which they decide in exercise of the power referred to. *Secondly*, because the pleaders in their courts have not the courage to remonstrate against grossly erroneous findings. The Munsif's amlah too are very much hardworked. Government derives an income of more than two thousand rupees from every Munsif's court. Government should not, in its thirst for money neglect to make suitable arrangements for a satisfactory administration of justice. The attention of Government has not been drawn to the

BHARAT MIHIR,
April 1st, 1884.

BHARAT MIHIR,
April 1st, 1894.

grievances of the hardworked Munsifs because there is no Englishman among them. Had there been English Munsifs Government would have heard and understood these things.

22. The same paper says that the holding of the Entrance and First Arts Examinations in April is not advisable. This alteration in the time of holding the examinations has been made in order to prevent the idling away by students of the winter months, which are very suitable for hard work. April is dreadfully hot. The Syndicate should remember that students do more work during a month at the examination period than in all the preceding months taken together. Such hard work in the dreadful heat of April will make many candidates ill, and thus prevent them from appearing at the examinations. Many students will suffer from dizziness. April is also a very unhealthy month. Cholera and small-pox make ravages at this time. Hard work at this time is not advisable. The Syndicate, knowing that the holding of the examinations in the dreadful heat of the noon will be very fatiguing, has made arrangements for holding them in the morning. But the continuation of the examinations through eight days, according to present arrangements, will be very fatiguing. The purpose of the Syndicate will be served, and at the same time no evil results will be produced, if the examinations are held at the commencement of March.

BHARAT MIHIR.

23. The same paper says that Lord Ripon has lost the reverence and confidence of the people by mutilating the Ilbert Bill. No promise of the Liberal party save that for the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act has been made good. That the dissatisfaction of the people is injurious to Governments requires no proof. Whatever other causes may have been assigned for the Mutiny of 1857, its true cause is to be found in the dissatisfaction of the people caused by Lord Dalhousie's annexation policy. The Russians are not far off. They are waiting for an opportunity of invading India. Under these circumstances, Government should strengthen itself. The people never thought that Government would modify the Ilbert Bill. Bengal has not yet obtained the right of Self-Government. Even when the people obtain the right their liberty will be unduly interfered with by the appointment of Magistrates as Presidents of the District Boards. The Rent Bill has not yet been passed into law. By not repealing the Arms Act, the Liberal Government has been guilty of breach of promise, and has emphasized the distinction between Natives and Englishmen. The license tax has not yet been abolished. The cotton duties have been abolished under the cover of encouraging free trade in order to please Manchester. But free trade principles are not recognized when duties are levied upon rice and other goods exported from India. The unfortunate Salem prisoners also have not been released. Lord Ripon should release the Salem prisoners. He should also substitute the income tax for the license tax, repeal the Arms Act, and extend the system of trial by jury in case of native criminals.

BHARAT MIHIR.

24. The same paper, referring to the whipping regulations of Mr. Livingstone, says that it would be a very sad thing if the poison of the Ilbert Bill should work within the sacred precincts of educational institutions. The Lieutenant-Governor has concluded from solitary instances that the students of Bengal are as a class insubordinate and insolent. He has been collecting the opinions of Commissioners and Magistrates regarding the conduct of students, and the best means of checking their insubordination. He will perhaps, after this Berhampore event, issue orders for subjecting students to severe discipline. The officials cannot bear to see that the boys should attend

The harsh discipline of students.

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public meetings, discuss political questions, and weep for a patriot sent to jail. In their opinion all this is treason.

25. The same paper says that the proclamation of General Gordon upholding slavery in the Soudan is disgraceful. The civilized world will also cry shame upon Admiral Hewett's proclamation of a reward for Osman Digma's head. It is disgraceful that an official of the Liberal Ministry has issued an atrocious order of which the barbarous Jhengiz Khan would have been ashamed. The Soudan war was undertaken in order to maintain British supremacy in Egypt, and to make the passage to India safe. The Afghan war also was undertaken to maintain British supremacy in India. But these wars do not serve the purpose of the Government. It only affords enemies opportunities of gratifying their desires. Had the English not been occupied with Egyptian troubles, Russians perhaps would not have occupied Merv. If England wishes to make her supremacy in India permanent, she should improve the system of internal administration of India. She should conciliate the people by removing their grievances. The Indians are not sorry for the approach of Russians, not because they wish for the subversion of British rule, but because they know that it would make the English conciliate the people by ruling the country justly.

26. The same paper says that the physical training of Indian youths is absolutely necessary. Sir George Campbell and Sir Richard Temple were interested in the training of Indian youths in gymnastics. But their successors are indifferent about the matter. The authorities should see that every school is provided with the instruments required for gymnastic exercises.

27. The same paper says that the enthusiastic reception accorded to Lord Ripon on his return from Simla is unprecedented in the annals of British rule. But his consenting to the *concordat* has changed the feelings of the people towards him. The disappointment and indignation of the people at this was not fully expressed at the time through fear that he would resign. Lord Ripon has perhaps by this time perceived his mistake. The writer knows him to be sincere and just, and does not think that he will resign if the Ministry correct the error he has made by rejecting the *concordat* and passing the Ilbert Bill in its original form. If he does so, no one will give him credit for justice and nobleness of heart.

28. A correspondent of the same paper complains of the unsatisfactory manner in which the Furreedpore Municipality does its work. The repairs of some dried-up tanks were decided upon in March last, but no arrangement has yet been made for that purpose.

29. Another correspondent of the same paper writes to say that the amlah of the court of the Deputy Magistrate of Kishoregunge have recommenced their oppression of the people under the present Deputy Magistrate, who is a very mild man. His predecessor somewhat checked their rapacity and oppression. Most of them take bribes.

30. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 1st April, referring to the budget, says that the unjust taxes, which it was anxiously expected by the people would be repealed during the Government of Lord Ripon, remain unaltered. The people have all along prayed for the abolition of the license-tax. Lord Lytton, without listening to their cries, squandered their hard-earned money in the fields of Cabul. The people placed great hopes in Lord Ripon.

BHARAT MINIR,
April 1st, 1884.

BHARAT MINIR.

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BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
April 1st, 1884.

Major Baring did not do anything in that direction. He rather reduced income in order to please the merchants of England. The present Finance Minister has also done nothing. If Lord Ripon does not abolish this unjust tax, there is hardly any hope for its abolition in future.

The amount of expenditure in the year 1883-84 exceeded what had been set forth in the budget for that year. This excess in expenditure has been accounted for by the Finance Minister. He says that through mistake the wages and the pension of the Indian army were not taken during the last twelve years from the Indian treasury, but were all paid from England. The excess in expenditure is owing to the paying off of this debt. Such mistakes are commonly made by the Government. What do the accountants with big salaries do? We do not know whether this mistake would have been found out if there had been no excess in income. We don't know the English system of accounts. For twelve years has this mistake continued, and England has suffered no injury from it. Could not England manage to take this big sum of two crores and a half by instalments, instead of taking it at once? India has no right to see the balance of its accounts or to speak about the propriety or impropriety of any expenditure. It is of no use saying anything about it. Last year one-fourth of the whole income was sent to the Secretary of State. Every year the remittance bears that proportion to the income. How can India expect any increase of its income?

SAHACHAR,
April 2nd, 1884.

31. The *Sahachar*, of the 2nd April, says that the Lieutenant-Governor laid the foundation stone of the Rivers Thompson School and the Beames' Charitable Dispensary of Bali with great pomp. Much good may be done if the rulers encourage the people in this way by appearing amongst them.

Mr. Thompson's recent visit to Bali.

HINDU RANJIKA,
April 2nd, 1884.

32. The *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 2nd April, referring to the letter written by Mr. Livingstone to Baboo Mathura Nath Chattopadhyaya, expresses its regret that the Ilbert Bill has turned the heads of men who are as innocent as clergymen. Mr. Livingstone was known to be a good man. It would have been better if he had acknowledged his fault. He rather tried to justify his cruel action by referring to the circular of Mr. Rivers Thompson. He wrote in a somewhat threatening tone to Mathur Baboo.

Mr. Livingstone.

HINDU RANJIKA.

33. The same paper says that history bears testimony to the great danger which awaits every ruler when he fails to secure the satisfaction of the ruled. Every reader of history will admit that the fall of Rome was mainly due to the disregard of the power of the people. It is the duty of every ruler to spread contentment among his subjects. The history of Rama clearly shows how much the subject—population were regarded by the ancient kings of this country. Those rulers who overtax the patience of their subjects are sure to fall into a danger. Instances of this are not wanting in history.

The ruler and the ruled.

HINDU RANJIKA.

34. Referring to the proposal of Mr. Slagg, the same paper says that the India Council is the ultimate court of appeal for India. Unlike the Colonial Office, which is nourished by England, the India Council depends for its expenses upon the poor and famished Indians. This Council occupies the place of the old Court of Directors. The Court of Directors opposed the first Afghan war, but the Council supported the British Government in the second Afghan war. The very composition of the Council stands in the way of answering its purpose. The members are selected out of the retired civilians who are considered unfit to serve in India. They become judges of the works of the civilians in India. But they have a sympathy with the latter.

The India Council.

The happiness of an empire rests in the hands of the India Council. An alteration in its constitution is urgently necessary.

Sympathy with the Queen in her bereavement.

recent bereavement.

35. The *Bhārat Mitra*, of the 3rd April, sympathizes with the Queen in her recent bereavement.

SHARAT MITRA,
April 3rd, 1884.

The Vice-Chairman of the Patna Municipality.

36. The *Behar Bandhu*, of the 3rd April, expresses dissatisfaction at the appointment by the Chairman of the Patna Municipality of a Vice-Chairman who does not know anything about the place.

BEHAR BANDHU,
April 3rd, 1884.

The natives in the Army.

37. The same paper says that the admission of the natives in the military service will reduce expenditure, as well as strengthen the foundations of the English Government.

BEHAR BANDHU.

Scarcity of water in Midnapore.

38. The *Medini*, of the 3rd April, complains of the utter want of water in the south-western part of the town of Midnapore in Mirza Bazar and Patna Bazar. In that quarter there is no large tank. Though there are a few wells, they are dry owing to the want of rain. The small quantity of water which collects during the night is taken away in scanty proportions by hundreds of women in the morning.

MEDINI,
April 3rd, 1884.

Change in Indian rulers.

39. The *Sangbad Purnachandrodaya*, of the 3rd April, says that Lord Ripon's refusal to interfere with the unjust sentences passed upon the Salem rioters has astonished everybody. Lord Ripon has disappointed the expectations of the people. People never thought that he would consent to the concordat. It is owing to India's ill-luck that her god-like rulers become changed in spirit on setting foot on her soil. Mr. Grant Duff, who did well at first, is another case in point.

SANGBAD
PURNACHANDRODAY,
April 3rd, 1884.

Government partial towards Englishmen.

40. The *Prabhāti*, of the 3rd April, says that the Indians have been suspicious of the intentions of the Government since the settlement of the Ilbert Bill concordat. The people have now an impression that Government will not do justice to the natives if the interests of Englishmen stand in the way. It is not advisable to allow this impression to take root in the minds of the people. If the Ilbert Bill is passed in its original form, this impression will be removed. The English Ministry should not by any means shrink from this step.

PRABHATI,
April 3rd, 1884.

State scholarship.

41. The *Rungpore Dik Prakash*, of the 3rd April, rejoices to remark that the Government is intending to found State scholarships. In compliance with the proposal of Monier Williams, the Home Government has been requested to grant six scholarships of £200 a year each. It is hoped that the India Council will not raise any objection.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH,
April 3rd, 1884.

Education Department.

42. The same paper says that the improvement of the Education Department depends upon the ardour and the prospects of the educated men employed in that department. In comparison with other departments, even the competent men of this department are poorly paid. But the distinction between white men and natives is as strongly marked here as in other departments. The European Professors are not so poorly paid as the natives, notwithstanding their competence and learning. The payment of wages should be based upon considerations of merit, and not upon any other standard.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH.

Mr. Maguire.

43. The same paper takes to task Mr. Maguire, the Magistrate of Alipore, in reference to his decisions in two cases of goat-stealing, in one of which he convicted all the defendants upon the evidence of a single man of their number. His skill in deciding cases and power of judgment are of a wonderful nature. The Indian courts are

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH.

disgraced every day by many such men. Every one sees it, but it is a pity the Government will not see it. The task of administering justice is very hard. A mere knowledge of the law is not sufficient. It requires prudence, experience, a sense of justice, and a thorough knowledge of the hearts of the parties, their manners, customs, and language. For want of these, many English civilians fail in their duties. Such instances of failure of justice lead people to think that it is not for dispensing justice to the natives that Government employ these Englishmen on big salaries, but in order to feed those who are in want of food in their native land.

ALOK,
April 4th, 1884.

44. The *Alok*, of the 4th April, remarks that even the gods fear the unruly, and much more will the British Government. This is not the time to be meek and gentle. If you are sensible, if you observe the

Concessions to the strong.

laws, if you fear Government, in fact if you are an inoffensive subject, your satisfaction will not be sought by the Government. The British Government has two classes of subjects—one the Hindus, who know how to obey their ruler. Their religion teaches them something of humanity, so there is no harm in oppressing them. The second are the Mahomedans: they don't care anybody; they don't know how to obey a ruler of a different religion from their own; over and above, they don't hesitate to draw the dagger at every turn, so they are feared as death. No one marks the lesson which ought to be drawn by the people from this sort of conduct. In the case of Salem, it was the Hindus who were oppressed by the Mussulmans, and it was also they who were punished by the Government. What should it teach to the Hindus?

ALOK.

45. The same paper remarks, about the extension of railways in India, that the proposal is very attractive at first sight. Village people are generally

Extension of railways in India.

against it. Very little profit can be expected from an extension of railways in those quarters where there is no railway at present. It may bring some profit to the merchants of England, and so they advise the Government to take up the work, even by making loans. But the Government is against it. It is thought by some that, if the merchants consider that an extension of railways would be a source of profit both to the Government and to them, they should take up the work and reap all the profit themselves. But the merchants will not listen to it. They desire the Government to take the responsibility, and themselves to enjoy the profit.

ALOK.

46. The same paper says that many Englishmen cast angry looks upon native students. This is not altogether

Native school boys.

without reason, for young men have now learnt to take part in political affairs. When they become men, they will be more eager to do so. It is therefore necessary to keep a strict eye upon them. Englishmen say that the boys, as soon as they learn a little English, become disobedient to their parents, teachers, and other superiors. They do not learn manners and even become destitute of loyalty. In support of their opinion they say that the boys do not hesitate to quarrel with policemen, and do not *salaam* to European gentlemen and took part even in the agitation about the Ilbert Bill. It is not strange that they should be wanting in loyalty.

Though these statements are ridiculous, yet it cannot be said that the boys are altogether free from faults. Haughtiness and presumption are to be found in many boys. The writer loves the students, therefore he feels pained when he hears them blamed. Many think the faults of the boys are owing to the want of religious education. Though this opinion may not be open to question, yet it is found that even in Christian countries, possessing the advantages of religious education, the students are a source of great annoyance to other people. These reflections are meant for

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those who have taken upon themselves to improve the conduct of the boys.

47. The *Education Gazette*, of the 4th April, says that the Bengal Municipal Bill was passed by the Legislative Council of Bengal on Saturday last. The Bill has been formed upon the principle of Local Self-Government. Mr. Rivers Thompson has deserved the gratitude of the people by passing the Bill.

EDUCATION GAZETTE
April 4th, 1884.

The Municipal Bill.

48. The *Prabhāti*, of the 4th April, says that everyone will be satisfied with the Lieutenant-Governor if he suits his actions to his words. He has entitled himself to the respect of the people by his efforts to introduce the system of Self-Government. Had he co-operated with Lord Ripon in his endeavour to pass the Ilbert Bill, he would have been adored.

PRABHATI,
April 4th, 1884.

Opinion about the Lieutenant-Governor.

49. The *Murshidabad Patrikā*, of the 4th April, notices a new instance of cruelty towards students by Mr. Livingstone. In a certain case of dis-

School discipline.

respect to the Pundit of the college, the Principal gave one hour's time to the students of the fourth class to find out the offender. The little boys either did not know the offender or had not time to find him out, the order having been passed during a lecture hour. The Principal, suspecting wickedness, punished all the boys of the class with five stripes each. On this the guardians of the boys called a meeting, presided over by Baikuntha Nath Sen, to take steps against such conduct. The continuance of the college is already doubtful. If Mr. Livingstone goes on in this way, the college is sure to be ruined. The educational authorities are requested either to correct or remove him from the place. It is said that Mr. Livingstone obtained directions from the authorities in the case of Surendra Nath, which he sent to the father of the boy in reply to his letter. Some say that Messrs. Croft and Bellett received lessons at the hands of the students, and therefore, so long as they are at the head of the department there will be no end of such oppressions on students. Under the circumstances, it is very difficult to send young boys to school.

MURSHIDABAD
PATRIKA,
April 4th, 1884.

50. The same paper takes to task Mr. Beames, the well-known Deputy Magistrate of Lalbag. On the death of Nawab Akbar Hossein, a respectable gentle-

The Lalbag Criminal Court.

man connected with the Nawab family of Murshidabad, his dead body was washed, according to the established custom, in the Ganges before its burial. On learning this, Mr. Beames, in the exercise of his power, has issued summonses against four innocent persons, and also against those four men who carried the dead body to the grave. It is unjust to obstruct the performance of an established family custom. Even if it had been considered as an offence against the public, a notice should have been given forbidding it, as has been done subsequently to this event. The misconduct of Mr. Beames is not anything new. He shows his strictness specially in cases connected with the Nawab family. Sultan Saheb, son of the Nawab Nazim, was once in danger of being disgraced, and was only saved by the favour of Mr. Skrine, the Magistrate of the place. It is generally seen that Magistrates are transferred from place to place at intervals of four and five years; but it is difficult to understand what special qualifications in Mr. Beames have made him permanent in Murshidabad.

MURSHIDABAD
PATRIKA.

51. The *Murshidabad Pratinidhi*, of the 4th April, says that the consideration of the Rent Bill has been postponed till the month of November next. The Lieutenant-Governor has in the meantime appointed a Commission to gather necessary information from every district. But how far the wished-for

The Rent Bill.

MURSHIDABAD
PRATINIDHI,
April 4th, 1884.

result would be attained is doubtful. The stronger party will manage to carry their point. The zemindars have combined to defend their rights. The poor men neither understand their interest, nor have they anybody to defend their rights. The Commission is requested to make careful enquiries into the real state of the ryots, and report their conviction as to the shape the Rent Bill should take.

MURSHIDABAD
PRATINIDHI.
April 4th, 1884.

52. The same paper says that the hopes held out to the Indians by the Queen's proclamation of 1858 are reduced to mere dreams. It is not long since those

The Queen's proclamation.
noble words have been proclaimed, but they are always set at naught. There is no hope of obtaining any justice against white men. Surendra Nath was put in jail, and no appeal was granted. The conduct of Mr. Norris was not thought fit to be censured. The Anglo-Indians went to all excesses in their agitation about the Ilbert Bill. Again, the carelessness of a Magistrate has occasioned the disaster at Salem. Every one is anxious to see what justice follows.

MURSHIDABAD
PRATINIDHI.

53. The same paper notices another act of high-handedness on the part of Mr. Livingstone. On Monday last the Pundit

Mr. Livingstone.
of the college found the door of the fourth class closed when he went to teach the class. He called out to the boys, and not getting any reply, brought the matter to the notice of the Principal. The Principal allowed some time to the boys to find out the student who had shut the door. The offender not being found, he whipped all the boys of the class. Was it proper? The Pundit knocked at the door indeed, but the boys may not have heard it. Or it may be some wicked boy did shut the door, but the others did not know it, so they could not find the offender. Was it proper, then, to punish indiscriminately the guilty as well as the innocent?

SANJIVANI,
April 5th 1884.

54. The *Sanjibani*, of the 5th April, says that the Chief Commissioner is taking lands for the construction of the Assam Railway, but is not paying for them. Will the people possess no right to their properties under the British Government?

Taking of lands by the Chief Commissioner of Assam without payment.

SANJIVANI.

55. The same paper says that there has occurred a misunderstanding between the Guicowar and the Resident. The Resident is displeased because due respect was not shown to him by the Durbar on his return from visits to several places. The paper advises the Guicowar to beware and to remember the fate of Mulhar Rao.

Misunderstanding between the Guicowar and the Resident.

SANJIVANI.

56. The same paper says that the Lieutenant-Governor will obtain the title of K.C.S.I. on the Queen's Birthday. Those who feel proud of titles are no better than children.

Conferring of title upon Mr. Thompson.

SANJIVANI.

57. The same paper says that the Editor of the *Madras Mail* submitted a petition to the Viceroy praying for the reduction of newspaper postage. He has been informed that the Government cannot consent to the reduction, as it would lead to a falling off of a lakh of rupees in the revenue. Government does not hesitate to waste lakhs of rupees in feeding the civilians, and in making annual trips to the hills, but it cannot consent to the reduction of newspaper postage.

Reduction of newspaper postage.

SANJIVANI.

58. According to the same paper the Lieutenant-Governor has said that the volunteers are loyal, and assist Government in maintaining peace and order. Everyone knows how loyal the volunteers are. The people also know whether they will maintain peace or disturb it.

The Volunteers.

59. The same paper says that the Lieutenant-Governor has said that the students of the present time are disrespectful to their parents and the officials.

The students.

But the writer thinks that it is now impossible to respect the officials. If the officials wish to be respected, they should win the hearts of the people. Respect cannot be extorted.

60. The same paper says that it is proposed to divide Mymensingh into two zillahs. It is intended to form a new zillah with Subarnakhali for its head-quarters.

Division of Mymensingh into two zillahs.

This new zillah will include Jamalpore, the Tangail sub-division, and the Fulpore station. This division will not benefit the people. By the proposed division Western Mymensingh will be deprived of the benefit derived from the Mymensingh railway. Nor will Eastern Mymensingh in any way benefit by the division, as it is impossible to fix the head-quarters in any other place. The people at the extremity of Mymensingh will still feel inconvenience from having to traverse a great distance in order to reach the head-quarters. The abolition of the Tangail sub-division will increase the oppression of the zemindars and the fighting amongst them. By the proposed division the expenses of the suitors will be increased. Government will benefit the people if, instead of dividing Mymensingh in the manner proposed, it constructs a railway from Jamalpore to Tangail.

61. The same paper says that Mr. Taylor, the Magistrate of Nuddea, is the disgrace of the Civil Service. The influence of the Civil Service is so pernicious

Civilian tyranny.

that good men become bad upon entering that service. The tyranny of the civilians is producing dissatisfaction and sullyng the reputation of the British Government. The rulers could, if they chose, remove this disgrace of the Civil Service, but they are indifferent, and indulge the civilians in their tyranny. This indulgence emboldened Mr. Taylor to insult a zemindar in order to serve an Englishman. So long as accounts of English oppression are not published in Europe and America, the rulers will do nothing. A newspaper should be published in English to expose the oppressive acts of Englishmen. Until such a paper is sent to every town in England, and the other European countries and in America, as well as to every member of Parliament, and to the Queen, the extent of English tyranny will not be known. Civilian tyranny will not cease till all this is done.

62. The same paper says that every just man will admit that, if there is an increase in the produce of any land without any additional labour or cost

The Rent Bill.

on the part of the tenant, the zemindar will be entitled to a portion of the additional produce. For instance, if a ryot increases the produce of his land by bringing machines from England, or by manuring the soil, the zemindar should not have the right of enhancing rent. There was a section to that purport in the old Tenancy Act. But the Select Committee has substituted a new section for it. The purport of that section is that the zemindar will be able to enhance rent if he can only show that the ryot is obtaining a larger income by the sale of the produce of the land. This section is unjust, and will be a source of much oppression to the ryots.

63. The *Bangabashi*, of the 5th April, says that the Lieutenant-Governor should act as an arbitrator in the quarrel between the Magistrate of Nuddea

Mr. Taylor's illegal proceedings.

and Baboo Nuffur Chunder Pal Choudhry, the zemindar of Natudaha. The writer did not expect to hear of such tyranny by an official at this time of political agitation. The paper entreats Mr. Thompson to transfer Mr. Taylor from Krishnanagur.

SANJIVANI.
April 6th, 1884.

SANJIVANI.

SANJIVANI.

SANJIVANI.

BANGABASHI,
April 6th, 1884.

BANGABASI.
April 5th, 1884.

64. The same paper says that the ryots are engaged in an unequal contest with the zemindars. The question of the relation between landlords and tenants has not yet been settled. Nor does anybody know when it will be settled. The zemindars possess knowledge and wealth. They have supporters in England and India. They have the British Indian Association, the Behar Landholders' Association, and the Constitutional Association in this country. Their chief muktear in England is Mr. Lethbridge; their chief pleader, Lord Lytton; and their chief patron, Mr. Stanhope. The poor ryots have scarcely a powerful friend to advocate their cause.

The zemindars and the ryots.

BANGABASI.

Arrangements for lighting the streets of Hooghly.

65. A correspondent writes in the same paper that arrangements for lighting the streets and lanes of Hooghly have made the people of that town glad. The construction of the proposed waterworks and the laying down of waterpipes will soon commence under the distinguished engineer Mr. Campbell. Of the subscription of Rs. 20,000 raised for that purpose, half the amount has been contributed by the Hon'ble Durga Charan Law.

UCHIT VAKTA,
April 5th, 1884.

Sympathy with the Queen in her bereavement.

66. The *Uchit Rakta*, of the 5th April, expresses sympathy with the Queen in her recent bereavement.

UCHIT VAKTA.

Insufficient water-supply at Burra-bazar

67. The same paper complains of insufficient water-supply in Burra-bazar. Though the inhabitants of the northern and southern divisions pay equal municipal rates, the municipality makes very different arrangements for their comfort.

URDU GUIDE,
April 5th, 1884.

Sympathy with the Queen in her bereavement.

68. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 5th April, expresses sympathy with the Queen in her recent bereavement.

URDU GUIDE.

The Subordinate Executive Service Examination and the Mussulmans.

69. The same paper says that not even one of the six successful candidates in the Subordinate Executive Service examination is a Mussulman. The writer says that he foresaw, when the rules of that examination were published, that it would be injurious to the Mussalmans. This has now been proved. It is impossible for the Mussulmans to hold their own against the Hindus in a competitive examination. Though the Mussulmans are not so highly educated as the Hindus, they are more daring and expert in business than the latter. The appointment of a Hindu as an executive officer in places inhabited by martial tribes would prove a failure. But a Pathan will be able to administer such places well. The paper wishes that the Lieutenant-Governor will consider these facts. Many Mussulman Deputy Magistrates, who are satisfactorily performing their duties, and have risen to the highest grade of the service, could not probably have entered service by competing with the Hindus in examinations. It was said by Sir Richard Temple at a meeting of the Social Science Association that the Muhammadans still possess vitality. If Government wishes to appoint Mussulmans to the Executive and Judicial Services, it should set apart a few posts for them exclusively. They have no chance of entering the public service by competing with Hindus, who have been studying English ever since the arrival of the English in this country.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR.
April 5th, 1884.

Mr. Thompson.

70. The *Samvad Prabhakar*, of the 5th April, remarks that the accession of Mr. Thompson to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal caused great rejoicings among the people, who expected that he would govern them well and confer many benefits upon them. But their expectations were soon dashed to the ground. Not only in the matter of the Ilbert Bill, but in other matters also Mr. Thompson has acted in such a manner that he has become exceedingly unpopular. The Editor does not propose to refer to

the painful conduct of Mr. Thompson in reference to the Ilbert Bill, but expresses surprise at his recent change of tone, witness his late speeches at Bally. It was not even dreamt that Mr. Thompson, who had in the matter of the Ilbert Bill ignored the interests of 70 millions of natives, would express a desire to govern Bengal in accordance with the wishes of Bengalis; such an expression of sympathy on his part is really surprising. He would have become popular with all classes of the people if he had supported the Ilbert Bill and Lord Ripon in the manner in which he has now expressed his sympathy with the people, and supported Lord Ripon. If he really desires to regain his lost reputation let him instead of merely indulging in promises proceed to the performance of actions.

71. The *Sulav Samachar*, of the 5th April, expresses deep sorrow at the death of the youngest son of the Empress of India. England and India join in

The death of the Prince.

their sorrow in expressing sympathy with the bereavement felt by the Empress and her youthful daughter-in-law.

SULABHA SAMACHAR,
April 5th, 1884.

72. The *Grambarta Prakashika*, of the 5th April, says, with reference to the rumour that East Bengal and Chittagong are going to be joined with

East Bengal and Chittagong.

Assam, that Dacca is no doubt a place fit for being the chief town of the combined province, but how far it is possible to combine Dacca and Assam is a matter for consideration. Perhaps the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor is considered too large for one man.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA,
April 5th, 1884.

73. The same paper remarks that tours to mountains have become somewhat infectious. Even the Commissioner of Rajshahye spends the greater portion of the year in Darjeeling and carries on his business by post. This is not only a source of great expense to the Government, but causes great inconvenience to the clerks.

Tour to mountains.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

74. The same paper takes to task Mr. Taylor, the Magistrate of Nuddea, in reference to his conduct in the case of Nafar Chandra Pal Choudhury about the factory of Maheshgunge. This seems to be a return to the former state of Nuddea. It once became a scene of oppression owing to the existence of improper relations between the Magistrates and the indigo factors. Never before was any instance of caprice or injustice on the part of Mr. Taylor heard of. Such a change in him is indeed strange.

Mr. Taylor.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

75. The same paper says that cholera is raging more and more in Koomerkholly. Every day 3 or 4 men die of cholera. Allopathic practitioners do not treat cholera cases. The municipality would do well to bring a homoeopathic practitioner to meet the emergency.

Wants of a village.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

There is also a great scarcity of water. The tanks are almost dry. The little water that still exists is not drinkable. It has also become difficult to use river-water, the river being at a great distance from the village.

76. The *Sadharani*, of the 7th April, consoles the Queen and tells her to bear her bereavement with her characteristic fortitude and to submit to the decree of Providence. The Editor tells her to teach her subjects by example how to be loyal to the King of Kings. The paper asks the Queen whether amidst her own intolerable anguish the affecting picture of thousands of dark unfortunate women in the far interior of Africa mourning for their husbands, sons, brothers and kindred is not at times rising before her mind's eye made vivid by her own anguish. The Editor exhorts the Empress, the mother of India, to awake and to save England from the guilt of the unjust Soudan war, and tells her that her Leopold is not

Condolence with the Queen.

SADHARANI,
April 6th, 1884.

dead, but has left this mortal body for the benefit of the innumerable inhabitants of Africa.

SADHARANI,
April 6th, 1884.

77. The same paper does not understand the principle upon which the members of the Committee for the selection of text-books are selected. Is

Nawab Abdul Latif a good judge of the merits of Bengali books? Why again are three of the seven members of the Committee medical men? One experienced scientific man like Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar ought to be able to perform satisfactorily the duty of selecting good scientific text-books. None of the three medical men on the Committee is known to possess a good knowledge of their mother tongue. The paper asks why Baboo Chandra Nath Bose, the Librarian of the Bengal library, whose duty it is to report upon Bengali publications and who reviews Bengali books in the *Calcutta Review*, and is thoroughly acquainted with Bengali literature, has not been appointed a member of the Committee.

SADHARANI.

78. The same paper says with reference to Mr. Taylor's illegal proceedings that the English do not perhaps care for the reverence and affection of the Indians.

British rule of India.
Had they cared for these things they would not have earned disgrace by maltreating the natives. From the highest Governor down to the petty official every one wishes to obtain glory by insulting and injuring the Indians. This is not the way to satisfy the people. The English pique themselves upon being good governors. Why do they then act oppressively from time to time?

DACCA PRAKASH,
April 6th, 1884.

79. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 6th April, remarks that the Lieutenant-Governor has won the gratitude of the people of Bengal by passing the

The Municipal Bill.
Municipal Bill, which contains the germs of Self-Government. The time for the trial of the Bengalis is come. If they can acquit themselves creditably here, their claims to a higher form of Self-Government will be established. They should forget all jealousy and selfishness, and keep their eyes fixed upon justice. The attitude of the Mahomedans does not seem to be what it should be. They have no reason to entertain any fear, because the number of representatives from their society will be very small. The Hindus do not look upon them as enemies. There should be perfect amity between the Hindus and the Mahomedans.

DACCA PRAKASH.

80. The same paper, referring to the directions of the Lieutenant-Governor to Mr. Croft about improving the conduct of the students, says that what

School discipline.
Mr. Thompson has remarked about the behaviour of the educated Bengalis is not altogether groundless. It is true that the students of this country have grown a little haughty, but their haughtiness is far too trifling in comparison with that exhibited by the students for England. No one can take exception to the motive for teaching manners to students. But teachers should try to do this part of their work by inculcating precepts and setting good examples themselves. The mode adopted by Mr. Livingstone is highly objectionable. He has announced a list of offences punishable with stripes up to two hundred stripes. The Lieutenant-Governor has made no mention of whipping, and yet Mr. Livingstone has turned the college into a jail.

DACCA PRAKASH.

81. The same paper finds fault with Mr. Taylor in regard to his conduct towards Nafar Chundra Pal Choudhuri, the zemindar of Latudah in Nuddea.

Mr. Taylor.

82. The *Surabhi*, of the 7th April, observes that England no longer considers it prudent to be unmindful about the Russians. Here the English are con-

Russia.

sidering the question of extending railways up to Quetta, and the English Government has asked Russia to settle their relations in Central Asia.

SURABHI,
April 7th, 1884.

England desires to keep the Russians at some distance from the frontiers of Afghanistan.

83. The same paper remarks that there is a proposal for opening a railway line to Bogra which would branch off from the Eastern Bengal Railway. Famine is expected in Bogra. The railway works would therefore prove a great source of relief to the poor. The Lieutenant-Governor, indeed, deserves the gratitude of the people of Bogra for this proposal.

SURABHI,
April 7th, 1884.

84. The same paper says that on Tuesday last the Lieutenant-Governor laid the foundation stone of a school at Bali, and opened a charitable dispensary there. On those occasions he delivered two speeches, in which he said that henceforth he would govern the natives in perfect sympathy with them. After the hateful termination of the Ilbert Bill, the Lieutenant-Governor is trying to win the affection of the natives. All attempts on his part will fail to make him again dear to the people. Those who have forgotten the attempts of Mr. Thompson to check the progress and prosperity of this country, and are again trying to respect him, are really acting inimically to their country. The natives should not forget the respect due from them to their native land in their eagerness to show loyalty to foreign rulers.

SURABHI.

85. The same paper rejoices at the promotion of Mr. Young to the Commissionership of Oudh. He is a deserving man. He gave evidence of his impartial judgment in the case of the Manikpore station-master. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces has a sense of justice. From him the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may learn lessons of impartiality.

SURABHI.

86. The same paper admires the impartiality and love of justice of Sir James Fergusson, the Governor of Bombay, as shown in his dismissal of Dr. Banks, the Civil Surgeon of Ahmedabad. This gentleman took upon himself the power of punishing certain offenders against one of his own servants.

SURABHI.

87. The same paper expresses its wonder at the news that Mr. Thompson will soon get the high title of K.C.S.I. in recognition of his rare merits. This clearly proves that justice rarely triumphs in the government of this country. The English may delight in calling him Sir Rivers Thompson, and Englishmen may rejoice at it, but it is hard to understand how it can please the *Hindoo Patriot*. No justice-loving man can delight to see any respect paid to Mr. Thompson. Henceforth the title of K.C.S.I. will appear as a mean title, offered to unjust and unworthy men alone.

SURABHI.

88. The same paper alludes to the statement made in the *Englishman* that there is a proposal in the Parliament to set aside the concordat about the Ilbert Bill, and pass it in its original form, and says that if this be true, the natives should try their best on this occasion. The *Englishman* is threatening an unprecedented agitation against any attempt to revive the Bill. Though it is difficult to revive the Bill, yet it is not an impossibility. Such an iniquitous measure cannot stand for ever. Notwithstanding all the opposition of the Anglo-Indians, England cannot but one day grant to India her rights.

SURABHI.

89. The same paper, referring to the cruel conduct of Mr. Livingstone, says that the punishment of students by whipping is gradually disappearing everywhere. It is simply barbarous. This mode is almost extinct in England, and in this country also. There can be no doubt that moral teaching and reprimands are better modes of correction than whipping. The Government

SURABHI.

should introduce these decent modes of correction in schools and colleges. The object of the Government of Mr. Thompson is to put down the love of justice, and a little spirit displayed by the students on the occasion of Surendra Baboo's case. This mode of punishment by two hundred stripes is a means to that end. If, notwithstanding the opposition of natives, Government should try to introduce in schools the savage system of punishment adopted by Mr. Livingstone, it should be the duty of the people to set up institutions to replace Government schools, which would be no better than houses of correction.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
April 7th, 1884.

90. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 7th April, says that the Indian residents in England have submitted a petition to the Secretary of State protesting against the Ilbert Bill *concordat*. There can be no

Extension of the right of trial by jury in the case of native criminals.

doubt that every unbiassed person is dissatisfied with the fate of the Ilbert Bill. Lord Ripon agreed to the *concordat* through inexperience and weakness. He swerved from the path of duty on account of the selfish clamour of Anglo-Indians. The English Liberals need not lose heart. Anglo-Indians will never rebel against Government. The conferring of the right of trial by jury on a more extensive scale will satisfy the Indians, even if the Ilbert Bill be not passed in its original form. If the Sikhs, Rajputs, and Maharattas are satisfied, Russians, even if ten times more numerous, will be able to do nothing. There are 250 millions of Hindus and Mussulmans in India. But there are not even so many as 100,000 Englishmen in this country.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

91. The same paper says that it rejoices with some of its contemporaries at the laying down by Government of several definite rules with regard to the assessment of the land tax.

New rules with regard to the assessment of the land tax.

That a new survey of land and settlement every thirty years, according to the existing arrangements, is very expensive and vexatious will be admitted by everybody. The writer will rejoice when this vexatious and expensive system is done away with. But the whole revenue system of India is so faulty that it is not to be expected that the country will be thoroughly benefited by the new rules alone. That system originated in error, and has been nourished amidst selfishness and corruption. The revenue officers also are incompetent and corrupt. It is not easy to understand why Government does not try to put an end to the oppression and injustice done by the Revenue Department. It is stated in the budget that an equitable settlement has been made in many districts. The writer could have disproved the statement if a list of those districts had been given. The returns published yearly by Government show that an equitable settlement has not yet been made in any district. The returns show that as much land as will produce an income of four lakhs of rupees is lying waste in every district. These lands do not remain uncultivated for lack of cultivators. There is no lack of cultivators in India. These lands are lying waste because cultivation of them is unprofitable. Abolition of the system of a new survey and settlement every thirty years will be undoubtedly advantageous. But there is no certainty that the three principles laid down by Government will not be the sources of much oppression. As revenue officers will be their own judges, in many instances, it is not certain what construction they will put upon the rules. If there is an increase in the produce of the land on account of improvement effected therein at the expense of Government, its rent will be enhanced. The paper fears that much injustice will be done under cover of this rule. Revenue officers will enhance rents for slight improvements effected in lands by the Government, even when they do not benefit the cultivator in the least. The improvements already effected in the lands have greatly benefited the country. The additional improvements that

may be necessary will not be costly, and Government will be able to defray the expenses on account of them out of its own coffers. There is no necessity for burdening the people with additional taxation for them. Again, there is the Irrigation Department. The expenditure incurred by this department may be recovered according to its own rules. There is no need of keeping any connection between the two departments. The Government will be able to enhance rent owing to a rise in the price of grains. There is much room for injustice and oppression under this rule. The writer has no faith in the officers of the Revenue Department. *Firstly*, no land will be permanently devoted to the cultivation of a particular crop. *Secondly*, the price of a food crop may rise one year for some reason or other, but may fall again next year, or a few years after. Consequently, the rise or fall in the price of grains cannot be ascertained, except by fixing the average price of many years. The writer thinks that the giving of indefinite powers to revenue officers will be the source of much oppression. Government should make a rule that rent will not be enhanced within thirty years from the time of settlement.

92. The same paper says that Lord Ripon is foremost among the supporters of the Ilbert Bill in its original form. A person may not do a thing of the justice of which he is firmly convinced in order to please others, but he can never think it to be wrong. Lord Ripon cannot say that the Ilbert Bill in its original form is faulty, consequently he cannot object to the passing of the Ilbert Bill in its original form. The passing of the Ilbert Bill in its original form by the Home Government will rather make him glad than otherwise. The *Englishman* is threatening the Home Government by saying that Lord Ripon will resign if the Ilbert Bill *concordat* is rejected, because he is bound to keep his promise. The secret intention of the *Englishman* is to taunt Lord Ripon into opposing the rejection of the *concordat*. The utmost that the Anglo-Indians can do is to rebel. If they do so, the Indians will fight for the defence of Her Imperial Majesty's Indian Empire. The native soldiers, who do not shrink from fighting against hostile Russians, will not shrink from fighting against rebellious planters.

NAVAVISHAKAR,
April 7th, 1884.

93. The same paper says that the Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied with the enthusiasm shown by the people in the matter of Self-Government. No one has shown indifference, no one has wanted to monopolize power. There was thin attendance at the elections of those places alone where the nature and object of the system was not satisfactorily explained to the people. The words of the Lieutenant-Governor clearly prove that the system of Self-Government will be easily introduced into every place where the officials will take the trouble to explain to the people its nature, and the benefit to be derived from it. The Lieutenant-Governor has said that the success or otherwise of the system will depend upon the actions of the officials. The writer endorses this opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor. If the officials heartily engage in the work, and if instead of entrusting the work to the Police, they act after conferring with respectable men the system will be easily introduced everywhere.

NAVAVISHAKAR.

94. The same paper praises Sir James Fergusson for punishing Dr. Banks, who took the law into his own hands and mercilessly flogged two villagers after tying them with ropes to a tree for taking away a musket, and the animal shot from his shikaree. As English culprits are not punished at all the writer is glad at this punishment of Dr. Banks though it is very light. Had Dr. Banks been under Mr. Thompson he would not have been punished at all. The Governor of Madras too has lowered himself in the

NAVAVISHAKAR.

estimation of the public. Mr. Hewett of the Bombay Surveying Department was punished. But a European officer of the Madras Surveying Department was not punished for belabouring a man because he had dared to ask for payment for the provisions supplied by him. Had every Governor followed the example of the Governor of Bombay, the tyranny of Englishmen would have been by this time considerably checked.

NAVAVIDHAKAR,
April 7th, 1884.

95. The same paper says that every well-wisher of the Mussulmans admits that he who will show undue favour to the Mussulmans will do them injury. The real Mussulman patriots say so. It is also the opinion of the Governors who are anxious to see the Mussalmans prosperous. Yet the Education Commission has recommended that undue favour should be shown to the Mussulmans.

NAVAVIDHAKAR.

96. The same paper censures the people of Bali for showing honour to the Lieutenant-Governor and trying to immortalize his name. The Lieutenant-Governor has not yet done anything to deserve such honour. The conferring of the right of Self-Government is no reparation for the injury which he has done to the country by opposing the Ilbert Bill. The people of Bali have shown narrowness of mind by showing honour to Mr. Thompson, though he has done injury to the whole country, for doing them some service.

NAVAVIDHAKAR.

97. The same paper says that the tanks are dried up and consequently the people in the Muffussil are suffering much from scarcity of water. Men are falling ill for want of good drinking water. The price of corn is rising higher and higher. Many persons apprehend that there will be a famine next year. Government should look to the state of tanks.

SOM PRAKASH,
April 7th, 1884.

98. The *Som Prakash*, of the 7th April, says that Mr. McIver has said that he knows the Judges of the Madras High Court well. He thinks himself to be the most infallible person in the world. Government should not have vested such a conceited person with judicial powers. The conduct of the Madras Government has shown that it intends to ruin the people. Unless Lord Ripon checks the Madras Government persons will be heavily punished for slight or no offence. Lord Ripon should also bring the conduct of the Madras Government to the notice of the Secretary of State.

SOM PRAKASH.

99. The same paper says that Babu Nuffer Chunder Pal Choudhry has shown want of courtesy by not transferring the factory purchased by him to Mr. Savi in compliance with the Magistrate's request. That he had complied with the Magistrate's request before is scarcely any justification for his refusal to comply with Mr. Taylor's request. The Magistrate also has laid himself open to blame by his illegal proceedings. It is true that respectable men are wounded when persons do not comply with their request. But men of Mr. Taylor's position should not lose temper at such things.

SOM PRAKASH.

100. A correspondent of the same paper says that cholera has broken out in several villages in the Ranaghat subdivision, and that many persons are dying of it. Government can save many lives by acting cautiously. Since a junction of the Eastern Bengal Railway was effected with the Bengal Central Railway at Ranaghat, that station has continued to be very much crowded. Numerous passengers have to wait there for a short or long time. The passengers suffer much inconvenience from want of places where they can wash their face

The sufferings of the passengers at the Ranaghat station.

and hands. They also suffer much inconvenience for want of latrines. The correspondent requests the Railway Companies to excavate a tank near the station, and the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Ranaghat Municipality to have latrines constructed for the convenience of the passengers.

Sympathy with the Queen in her bereavement.

101. The *Sár Sudhánidhi*, of the 7th April, sympathizes with the Queen in her recent bereavement.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
April 7th, 1884.

Want of a place where the Hindusthanees can perform the customary funeral rites.

funeral rites customary amongst them.

102. The same paper complains of the want of a place on the river side where the Hindusthanees of Calcutta can perform all the

SAR SUDHANIDHI.

103. The *Samaya*, of the 7th April, says that during the Ilbert Bill agitation every native newspaper complained of the partiality shown by

Civilian tyranny.

the officials towards the planters. English Magistrates try their best to save these planters. The cause of their determined opposition to the Ilbert Bill was the dread of punishment by Native Magistrates. Every one knows how unjustly the officials act in order to serve their countrymen. Every month some civilian or other plays some fantastic trick like that of Mr. Cowen the murderer of the Kukas, and Mr. Sharp who wanted to stop Brahma Sankirtan. Mr. Taylor of Nuddea has now increased the glory of civilian rule by showing undue partiality towards a countryman. The writer says Mr. Taylor had no business to leave his work and quarrel with Nuffer Babu for the sake of Mr. Savi. Three charges were preferred against Nuffer Babu's men. Two of these suits have been dismissed by the Deputy Magistrate, while the third charge was not placed before him. Now the question is at whose instigation these false charges were preferred? Does not the Police Superintendent know anything about this? Had not Nuffur Baboo been a rich man he would have rotted in jail. The writer says that the Bengal Government is in so unsatisfactory a condition that from the Belvedere throne to the police the whole administration requires a perfect overhauling. Mr. Thompson is bent upon checking the insubordination of students. He is not equal to the task of checking the tyranny of the unruly civilians. The paper entreates the Government of India not to appoint civilians as rulers of Bengal. The civilian Governors are, long before their elevation, converted into the slaves of planters by being hospitably entertained by them. No civilian Governor has yet ruled the country with exceptional justice and ability. The salary of a lakh of rupees is tempting enough to induce distinguished persons of England to serve in Bengal as its ruler. Many persons hope that Mr. Thompson will punish Mr. Taylor for his illegal proceedings. But the writer does not hope for such a result, unless the matter is brought to the notice of Parliament.

SAMAYA,
April 7th, 1884.

104. The same paper says that Government is mistaken in thinking that the reduction of newspaper postage would

Reduction of newspaper postage.

lead to a falling off to the extent of a lakh of rupees in the income of the Postal Department. Government seems to forget that the reduction of postage will increase the circulation of newspapers and thus increase the income of the Postal Department.

SAMAYA.

105. The same paper says that one of the recommendations of the Education Commission is that the meritorious scholars of the Indian Universities should be more extensively employed than hitherto as Professors in colleges. This recommendation is just. All Professors, except those of English and Physiology, should be natives.

The appointment of meritorious students as Professors in colleges.

SAMAYA.

SAMAYA,
April 7th, 1884.

106. The same paper says that if Government borrows for extension of railways, the country will be ruined. The Government is at perfect liberty to extend railways out of the savings effected by reductions in the enormous salaries of the officials. But it should not borrow money from English merchants in order to benefit them.

SAMAYA.

107. The same paper says that famine is apprehended in Mozufferpore. The sufferings of the people will soon commence. Already the number of beggars in the streets has increased.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
April 7th, 1884.

108. We extract the following observations from an article in the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 7th April, on the circular recently issued by Mr. Livingstone.

Mr. Livingstone, the Principal of the Berhampore College, on the subject of corporal punishment in schools:—Mr. Livingstone has based his circular on the sentiments of the resolution recorded by Mr. Rivers Thompson on the Dacca student's case. It is remarked by Mr. Livingstone that the practice of flogging students obtains in schools in England, just as it prevails in the pathshalas in this country, and that he therefore also is determined to flog school-boys. The Editor is not able to say much respecting boys in English schools, but an observation of the present conduct of Anglo-Indians may enable one to form some idea of what they were in their boyhood. The circumstance that years' education and official position have not succeeded in checking the evil propensities of their hearts naturally leads to the inference that they were really dreadful in their boyhood. The Professors in schools and colleges have rarely any occasion for getting their hearts hardened by the excitement of evil passions and the commission of evil deeds. Mr. Livingstone is the Principal of the Berhampore College, and yet he has ordered that if any boy through indiscretion commits any fault, he (Mr. L.) will inflict upon the defaulter, with his own hand, stripes ranging from 4 to 200. This shows that those who have not by means of education, habit, and moral culture been able to make their hearts tender were really in their boyhood more hardhearted than even robbers, and that in a country where the boys are of this disposition flogging cannot be dispensed with. Mr. Livingstone refers to corporal punishment in the pathshalas. But the pathshalas are the lowest kind of schools, and the gurus the lowest kind of teachers in this country. Not to speak of flogging, the students who attend Sanskrit *tols* are not even harshly spoken to by their professors.

Mr. Rivers Thompson is at the head of the Executive Service in this country. The duties of the Executive are to rule rigorously, to sentence to death a child after snatching it away from the arms of its mother, to snatch a son from his dying father, and then to transport him and to offer insults to men of position. It is no wonder that the head of such a service should lack mercy. It is not impossible for him to pass an arbitrary order. But Mr. Livingstone is the Principal of a college, and it is his duty to excite humane feelings in the breasts of the boys, to check their evil propensities, and to encourage their generous instincts. Consequently he has not done well by imitating Mr. Thompson in this respect. What the object of this order, passed by Mr. Livingstone, is—whether it is to teach good morals to the boys, or to crush their pride, high aspirations, feelings of honour and respect, nay all heart in their boyhood—nobody can tell. But whatever the object, he will not probably gain it by having recourse to flogging, which but excites the worst passions of the human heart. Repressive measures, again, will have no effect upon the disposition of the Hindus. By resorting to flogging, Mr. Livingstone will not be able to do anything to the Hindus—a nation which has survived

eight centuries of repressive Mahomedan rule and two centuries of rigorous British administration, and which has borne unmoved Mr. Stephen's Criminal Procedure Code and Judge Campbell's Jail Discipline. Whenever the English have had recourse to repressive administration, Hindus have received an accession of strength. This has been repeatedly witnessed. With the view of destroying the native press, Lord Lytton passed Act IX (of 1878), but the very year the Act was passed witnessed an increase in the number of native papers.

One effect of the circular will be that Mr. Livingstone will doubtless experience a keen sense of pleasure when he flogs little school-boys with his own hand, and when they smarting under the lash, wail and groan. Mr. Livingstone is indeed a hero, inasmuch as while providing for the punishment of little boys, he has not extended his circular to the case of bigger boys in the college classes and the higher forms in the school. The circular in question will most probably have the effect of changing the disposition of native school-boys by making them vindictive.

109. We extract the following observations from an article in the same paper, headed "Are Self-Government and high-handed rule one and the same thing?" Lord Ripon, Mr. Thompson, Mr.

Local Self-Government and high-handed rule.

Reynolds, Mr. Macaulay and others have said very encouraging words regarding the introduction of Self-Government in this country. The people are led to form many expectations when they recall to their minds the words and some of the acts of these officials. They then think that the day of their adversity will probably soon end. But when on the other hand, they think of the oppression in Salem, Mr. Thompson's cruel orders regarding school-boys, and flogging of boys by the Principal, Mr. Livingstone, the question arises in their minds, have Englishmen who have abolished slavery in other lands now determined upon introducing it into India? Europeans, official, and non-official alike, expressed surprise when they first heard of the Self-Government scheme, the elective system in municipalities, and the Jurisdiction Bill, but all of them, and even Lord Ripon, are aware what injustice has been done by the Madras Government to the innocent people in Salem, and yet they have not expressed any surprise at the matter. Mr. Livingstone's circular recalls to mind the scenes in Uncle Tom's Cabin. Such a circular could only be published among slaves, and yet Europeans in this country, official and non-official alike, do not see anything improper in it. The statecraft of English officials is really wonderful. Englishmen are opposed to the slave trade, and yet when a civil war broke out in America for the suppression of this trade, they took the side of those who advocated slavery. They value liberty beyond all things, and yet they have deprived thousands of races of their liberty, and still do this by force or fraud, whenever opportunity offers. It is really difficult to see why a people whose statesmanship is so unintelligible should have been entrusted by Providence with the task of governing the sincere, devout and the loyal Hindu race. The people believe that Lord Ripon desires to grant natives a share in the administration of the country, that the Hon'ble Mr. Macaulay is a zealous advocate of self-government and that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is not an intriguing person. And yet it is true that under Lord Ripon's rule the Local Government and the local authorities have begun to act in an extremely highhanded manner. There can be no mistake about the fact that this highhandedness on the part of the local authorities is due to Mr. Thompson and it is equally true that, but for the Lieutenant-Governor's rigorous resolution on the Dacca Student's case the flogging of a school boy by Mr. Livingstone would not have taken place. Now self-government and despotic rule are opposed to each other. Local Boards and the elective system in municipalities can not co-exist

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
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with absolute power in the hands of magisterial or educational officers. This tortuous line of policy benefits neither the people nor the Government. Government cannot become popular by this means. It can with far less difficulty reduce the people to the condition of slaves. Lord Ripon excited the hopes of the people by introducing the Jurisdiction Bill, but he has disappointed them by granting the right of trial by jury or in other words the right to commit oppression with impunity to Europeans. Mr. Thompson in the same manner won the hearts of the native community by his advocacy of the self-government and the Municipal Bills, but has extremely pained them by his heartless conduct towards school-boys. The policy of Government is apparently this: While it will not be friendly towards the people it is anxious that they should not understand this. The whole course of the British Government has been a series of acts alternately exciting and disappointing the hopes of the people. The Editor is not sure whether by such acts as these Government is gradually extending its influence in this country or making natives stronger and stronger. People naturally are more prone to see faults than to admit virtues; to remember wrongs than to acknowledge benefits. The authorities therefore must be mistaken if they thought that natives remember benefits more than they do oppressions. The people have now begun to contrast the virtues of the Mahomedan rule with the faults of British rule. It therefore now behoves Government to give up all insincere and repressive lines of policy.

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PATRIKA,
April 7th, 1884.

110. The same paper remarks in reference to the statement recently made in the *Englishman* newspaper regarding the fate of the Jurisdiction Act, that there is

The Jurisdiction Act.

not much reason to believe in what is stated in that paper. The *Englishman* has an interest in keeping alive the agitation over the Jurisdiction Bill. In one respect only may the allegations made in the *Englishman* appear to possess some degree of probability. It was stated by Mr. Gladstone in Parliament that Anglo-Indians had grown so rampant that Government could no longer tolerate their highhandedness. The line of policy indicated by this remark of the Premier has been departed from in the modified Jurisdiction Bill. Lord Ripon again has doubtless come to perceive that he was deceived by Anglo-Indians in regard to that measure, and particularly in regard to the jury clauses. His Excellency may have communicated all this to Mr. Gladstone, indicating at the same time the means (either the re-introduction of the original Jurisdiction Bill or the extension of the system of jury trial in the case of natives) by which the wrong done to the natives may be righted. Possibly the Premier has approved of the former means, because it is his object to give effect to the Queen's Proclamation, an object to gain which it is necessary to modify the present Jurisdiction Act.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

111. The same paper notices with gratification that the Municipal Bill has been passed by the Bengal Legislative Council. This is the first shoot of the seed

The Municipal Bill.

of self-government in this country. The great majority of the people have now come to perceive that it will not be possible for them to receive the benefits of English rule until they are allowed some share in the work of administration. The hope created in the public mind by the introduction of the elective system in the Calcutta Municipality has been intensified by the passing of the present Municipal Bill. Of course the present measure is not perfect. One cannot expect to reap all the benefits of English rule in one day. Nevertheless, in spite of its shortcomings, the passing of the Municipal Bill into law will inaugurate self-government in this country. The manner in which natives may discharge their newly gotten functions will be watched keenly by friends and foes alike. The Editor hopes that the new men will receive an indulgent consideration.

112. The same paper notices with gratification the Resolution of the Bombay Government on Dr. Banks' case. The Editor observes that this action of the Bombay Government is likely to bear good fruit, and shows that that Government is not like the Madras and Bengal Governments, either whimsical or guided by the opinions of officers subordinate to it.

Dr. Banks.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
April 7th, 1884.

113. The same paper observes, by way of refuting the remark made by Mr. Livingstone, that corporal punishment is necessary in the interests of education, that this sort of punishment is not inflicted in the Calcutta Metropolitan Institution, the most successful college in Bengal in point of moral discipline of the students.

Corporal punishment in schools.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

114. The *Sambad Purna Chandroday*, of the 8th April, says that Mahishatta, a village six miles distant from Gobardanga, in the district of Jessore, has been burnt to ashes. The condition of the people excites pity in the hardest heart. The loss is estimated at ten thousand rupees. The village forms a part of the zemindari of the mustafis of Sripore. The zemindars have remitted the rent for this year, and given pecuniary help to the poor to enable them to rebuild their houses.

Fire.

SOMBAD
PURNACHANDRODAY,
April 8th, 1884.

115. The *Prabháti*, of the 8th April, thanks Sir James Fergusson for punishing Dr. Banks. The civilian Governors are always blind to the faults of their brother civilians. This fact is proved by the actions of the rulers of Bengal. Kirkwoods, Sharps, and Mosleys play many fantastic tricks here, but they are not punished for them. The writer says that Mr. Grant Duff has disappointed the expectations of the people. He commends the example of Sir James Fergusson to the civilian Governors, as well as to Mr Grant Duff.

Sir James Fergusson's exemplary conduct.

PRABHATI,
April 8th, 1884.

116. The *Sambad Prabhákar*, of the 8th April, admires the justice and impartiality shown by Sir James Fergusson, the Governor of Bombay, in dismissing Dr. Banks, the Civil Surgeon of Ahmedabad, for misconduct. Governors of other provinces should imitate Sir James Fergusson in this respect. That in every district a stain is being cast upon the name of England by the conduct of men like Kirkwood, Sharp, Mosley, Taylor, &c., is due to the fact that the Government does not censure them even when they are guilty. The indulgence shown by the Government is the cause of all such instances of injustice.

Dr. Banks.

SANGBAD
PRABHAKAR,
April 8th, 1884.

117. The *Sambad Purna Chandraday*, of the 9th April, says that if Mr. Livingstone acted in compliance with the directions of the Bengal Government his conduct would not be censured. He feels strong with the support of the Government. Mr. Livingstone has said that a similar crime in England would have been visited with more severe punishment. This is his mistake. Students in England are more insolent than those in this country, and can, owing to their superior physique, bear severer punishment. No comparison can be drawn between the students of England and those of this country.

Mr. Livingstone.

SAMBAD PURNA-
CHANDRODAY,
April 9th, 1884.

118. Adverting to the cases of unjust realisation of the Road and Public Works Cesses from certain Lakhrajdars in the Balasore District, already noticed in our weekly report, the *Samvad Bahika*, of the 20th March, informs the public that petitions have been submitted to the Collector praying for an enquiry into the matter, and hopes that the Collector will carefully investigate the case in question.

Road cess and certain lakhirajdars in Balasore.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,
March 20th, 1884.

119. The same paper learns that the Balasore Municipality have considerably increased the amount of their taxation by adopting the new system of taxing

Municipal taxation in Balasore.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

holdings on their value, and very much regrets that the novel system should have been introduced into Balasore, whilst Cuttack, the chief town of Orissa, has not yet seen its way to introduce it.

SANVAD BANIK,
March 20th, 1884.

120. In connection with the suspension of a Sub-Inspector of Police in Balasore by the Magistrate of that District, the same paper reminds its readers in the following terms of an incident which happened many weeks ago:—

“Four or five months ago it was rumoured in the town that a Police Paik had mysteriously disappeared and this was reported in our paper. We now ask what has become of the paik?” Nothing would be safe if the protector became the devourer.

SANVAD BANIK.

121. The same paper is glad to learn that the Exhibitor of the fine silver work, sent from Cuttack to the Calcutta International Exhibition obtained silver medals, and remarks that it would have been better had a gold medal been awarded to him.

SANVAD BANIK.

Water-pox in Balasore.

122. The following is extracted from the news column of the same paper:—

Water-pox is prevalent among women and children in the Balasore town.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
March 22nd, 1884.

123. Adverting to the closure of the Orissa Canals for repairs on 1st May next, the *Utkal Dipika*, of the 22nd March, suggests that it would be better to close these canals on the 2nd of May, as in that case passengers and merchants may have the advantage of another trip.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

124. Referring to a dispute between the native station master of Manikpur and an Englishman in which the former was convicted and punished by the

The Manikpore case.

Lower court, but acquitted on appeal to the Judge's Court, the same paper makes the following observations:—

“Instances of race prejudice are swelling the pages of the social history of India. Learned judges, who give point to such prejudice, are applauded. The Editors of native papers who discuss these subjects simply from a sense of duty are now and then censured by Government. Thus poor India cannot but suffer patiently and remain silent.”

UTKAL DIPIKA.

125. The same paper discusses at length the barbarous custom of taking off shoes before paying respects to

The shoe question in the Gurjats.

a Gurjat chieftain in Orissa, and regrets that the odd ceremony is exacted by such chieftains from almost all visitors with a regularity that is simply disgusting. The Editor explains that the custom originated in days when squatting on mats was universal. With the introduction of chairs and tables, the custom has become unnecessary and offensive. It therefore advises all Gurjat Rajas either to abolish or to modify the custom in question.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

126. The following are extracted from the news and correspondence columns of the same paper:—(1) There was

Miscellaneous.

a heavy shower of rain accompanied with lightning and thunder in the last week. The lightning passed through a gentleman's house very near the Commissioner's cutchery, and struck about four men; (2) People residing in those parts of Kendrapara sub-division, where there are no canals, e.g., Alpua, Gopalpur, Taradipal, Dandisahi, &c., are put to great inconvenience in the rainy season when the rivers overflow. The notice of the authorities is attracted by a correspondent to this matter.

UTKAL DARPAN,
March 23rd, 1884.

Increase of theft cases in Balasore.

127. The *Utkal Darpan*, of the 23rd March, is unable to understand why the number of theft cases has increased in the Balasore town. It therefore infers

that the Police must have been negligent in the discharge of their duties. It quotes the case of Marwadi Domodar, a rich merchant of the town, from whose house a large amount of property was stolen.

The Exhibition.

128. The same paper make the following observations in reference to the Calcutta International Exhibition:—

“We are of opinion that the majority of those that visited the Exhibition enjoyed a big tamasah. We cannot believe that they learnt anything there. An art school must be established if it is meant to teach our people any sort of art. It is too difficult a task for an exhibition to open any new trade-route which requires a quite different line of action
* * * * * We, however, thank Mr. Joubert for the way in which he managed the Exhibition. We also thank all Exhibitors and Jurors who contributed to the success of this institution.”

UTKAL DARPAH,
March 23rd, 1884.

The Bengal Municipal Bill.

129. The same paper makes the following remarks in connection with the different provisions of the Bengal Municipal Bill:—

“The amendment proposed by the Honorable Harbans Sahai regarding the non-removal of any Commissioner on the ground of his absence caused by unavoidable circumstances was in our humble opinion very good, though it was rejected by a majority in the Council
* * *

How many independent men can be found in mofussil stations to fill up Commissionerships when such shall fall vacant under the new ruling?”

“We are indeed pleased to find that provisions have been made in the Bill to grant Municipal officers with gratuities or pensions as the case may be, though the same was very much opposed from the beginning.”

“In the course of a warm discussion in the Council, Mr. Beverley quoted a number of official opinions in support of his position. Of these there was one to the effect that the Magistrate of Patna had written to say that the majority of Municipal Commissioners in that town were against the system of election. He flourished this note in the face of his opponents with an air of triumph. He was, however, ignorant that his opponents were equally fortified, for they immediately produced a telegram from the Municipal Commissioners of Patna praying for the introduction of the very system which Mr. Beverley represented they did not require.”
* * *

“These facts are significant in various ways. They show how little faith can be placed in official opinions which form the back-bone of the policy of Government.”

130. The *Purusottam Patrika*, of the 24th March, notices with regret the departure of Mr. Currie, the late Magistrate of Pooree, from that place. He stayed there for four months only and the people expected many good things from him.

PURUSOTTOM
PATRIKA,
March 24th, 1884.

131. The same paper bitterly complains that the compound of the Pooree Collector is haunted by a certain number of wicked touters, who invariably cheat people attending the Collectorate on business from mofussil stations. One of these, Sham Sundar, was convicted and punished. It however urges that the whole set of such offenders should be at once expelled from the precincts of the Collector's catchery.

PURUSOTTOM
PATRIKA.

132. The same paper highly praises Babu Prankristo Roy, a Deputy Magistrate at Pooree, for his legal acumen in detecting the forgery of a Kanoongo who is now in custody.

PURUSOTTOM
PATRIKA.

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Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
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